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NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN



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IN DEFENSE OF the Conservation of the National Parks System
IN PROMOTION OF a National Recreation Policy which shall Mobilize the Resources of the Nation and the States, and
IN THE INTEREST OF Thousands of Organizations and Millions of Americans working together for these ends

ROBERT STERLING YARD, Editor

YOSEMITE MUSEUM MAY BEGIN INVALUABLE SYSTEM

Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Starts an Educational Work Which, if Congress Will Complete it, Will Add Immeasurably to the Pleasure and Profit of the Millions Who Visit Our National Parks

PREPARATIONS are hastening to replace the modest museum in a long abandoned building in Yosemite National Park with a fitting new one to cost \$70,500, the gift of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. The press announcement of this gift last July was followed in September by the visit to Yosemite of Dr. H. C. Bumpus, representing the Committee on Museums in National Parks of the American Association of Museums. In company with Ansel Hall, the Committee's executive agent and Chief Naturalist of the National Park Service, he inspected the field of opportunity and brought back plans and bids, which, on October 14, were found acceptable to the Committee and to the Government.

The inception of this useful project was the address made by Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service, at the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums in Washington last February, in which he pictured the informative value of museum collections to visitors at National Parks, and the difficulty of making and housing them without government appropriations. The suggestion was discussed that, if a few really adequate National Park museums should be established through private means so as to demonstrate to Congress their necessity for the popular comprehension and better enjoyment of the parks in which they were located, no reasonable doubt would remain that appropriations could be secured to complete a system.

Personnel of the Committee

The American Association of Museums thereupon authorized the appointment of a Committee on Museums in National Parks. Its personnel is:

Chauncey J. Hamlin, Chairman; Dr. Clark Wissler, Curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, Vice-Chairman; Robert Sterling Yard, Executive Secretary National Parks Association, Secretary; John B. Burnham, President American Game Protective Association; Dr. H. C. Bumpus of Brown University; Laurence Vail Coleman, Secretary American Association of Museums; Dr. A. R. Crook, Chief Illinois State Museum; Dr. Vernon Kellogg, Secretary National Research Council; Dr. Frederick A. Lucas, Honorary Director American Museum of Natural History; Dr. John C. Merriam, President Carnegie

Institution of Washington; George D. Pratt, Vice-President Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences; and Professor Charles L. Richards, Director American Association of Museums.

The Money Appropriated

The Committee discussed the situation with Dr. Beardsley Ruml of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and Dr. Ruml laid it before his trustees. Early in July the Memorial appropriated \$70,500 for building, equipping, and for a time maintaining, an adequate Museum in Yosemite National Park. The funds were made payable to the American Association of Museums, subject to the order of the Committee, which was charged with the planning and building of the Museum and the choosing of the exhibit.

The Committee thereupon appointed Chief Naturalist Hall of the National Park Service its executive agent and assigned Dr. Bumpus, as chairman of the sub-committee on exhibits, to survey the field. The museum, naturally, is experimental in character, and, if the expectation of its great usefulness is realized, it is much to be hoped that funds will be found, either from the Government or elsewhere, to establish similar museums in the other National Parks and several of the National Monuments.

Educational Exhibits

The accepted plans contemplate a fire-proof exhibition floor of granite roofed with concrete, and a second floor of timber to accommodate offices, work rooms and the headquarters of the Nature Guide System. The location is the new Center near the Yosemite Falls which will replace the present Yosemite Village.

Plans include a historical and scientific library, and halls to exhibit progressively the geologic development of the Yosemite Valley, and the Life Zones from the California plains to the summit of the Sierra.

The Realization of a Dream

What the newspapers call a "human interest story" underlies this undertaking. If an important educational system finally results, it will be the practical realization of a young ranger's dream.

The story begins with his appointment in 1917 to the ranger force of Sequoia National Park, the "big tree park"

which lies on the western slopes of the Sierra south of Yosemite. His name was Ansel F. Hall, and this was his first job after graduating from the University of California, where he had specialized in forestry, botany, geology and kindred sciences. His keen interest in Sequoia's gigantic forests and their wild inhabitants attracted quick attention.

From Sequoia, Director of National Parks Mather transferred him in 1919 to the more important field of Yosemite National Park where soon he sought and received permission to start a museum collection to help visitors understand the wonders of nature around them. In 1921, he received the title of Park Naturalist. Mr. Mather already was experimenting with a Nature Guide System, and Mr. Hall developed and operated this and his little museum together, with great success.

Many thousands of visitors recall Mr. Hall's little museum on the road between Yosemite Village where branch roads divide to the two great public camps. He had accurately modeled the Yosemite Valley in clay to illustrate explanations of its geologic formation. He had assembled examples of Yosemite woods, including a cross-section of a great sequoia which had fallen before a winter gale. Specimens of rocks, wild flowers and foliage were mounted for the use of park visitors. Having no appropriations for exhibition cases Mr. Hall laboriously made them himself.

Developing an Educational System

This museum and the Nature Guide System proving useful to many thousands, Mr. Mather determined to extend them to other National Parks, and, in 1923, assigned Mr. Hall, under the title of Chief Park Naturalist, to this greater work, which, because there are no available appropriations of any kind, has developed very slowly. But small creditable museum collections exist in Yellowstone, Sequoia and Mesa Verde National Parks and in Casa Grande and Petrified Forest National Monuments, housed in rooms in buildings for other purposes; one is displayed in a tent. And there are more or less effective Nature Guide beginnings also at Sequoia, Mount Rainier, Glacier, Rocky Mountain, Mesa Verde and Yellowstone National Parks. All this work is supported by personal contributions.

If this interesting museum experiment results in the development of an educational equipment of real value, its benefits will not be confined to the scenic regions which these museums will explain. The Book of Nature is consistent everywhere. Its National Park chapters will help clarify the story of creation throughout America and the world.

GRAND CANYON AN ANTELOPE RANGE

The National Park Service and the Biological Survey are making an interesting experiment on the broad green floor of the Grand Canyon National Park, three thousand feet below the rim on which stands El Tovar Hotel.

In furtherance of the efforts making to preserve the species from complete extinction, twelve young antelope have been penned between the cliffs and the granite gorge on the canyon's broad Tonto floor, where it is hoped that they will thrive. If it is found that the slender desert growths on the green shale floor are sufficient and suitable for their development, they will be released and others added from time to time.

The Forest Service has established an immigrant experiment station on the Wind River, Oregon, where the growth of seventy-five alien trees are being watched to determine their availability for acclimatization. It is popularly called "Ellis Island."

ANOTHER NEW PARK RECORD

This Year's Visitors to National Parks Number 1,422,353, an Increase of Nine Per Cent Over the Year Before

Interior Department reports show another substantial increase in the number of visitors to our National Parks. The increase exceeds nine per cent, 1,422,353 visitors having been recorded for the year. In two National Parks only, Yosemite and Sequoia, were there material decreases, due to the deterring effects of the news of forest fires and the hoof-and-mouth disease prevalent in California during the summer.

Rocky Mountain National Park, as usual, leads the list, with Hot Springs, Mount Rainier, and Yellowstone National Parks second, third and fourth. The following comparative figures are worth study:

<i>National Park:</i>	1923	1924
Hot Springs, Arkansas	112,000	164,175
Yellowstone, Wyoming	138,352	144,158
Sequoia, California	30,158	34,468
Yosemite, California	130,046	105,894
General Grant, California	46,230	35,020
Mount Rainier, Washington	123,708	161,473
Crater Lake, Oregon	52,017	64,312
Wind Cave, South Dakota	41,505	52,166
Platt, Oklahoma	117,710	134,874
Sullys Hill, North Dakota	8,478	8,035
Mesa Verde, Colorado	5,236	7,109
Glacier, Montana	33,988	33,372
Rocky Mountain, Colorado	218,000	224,211
Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.....	41,150	52,110
Lassen Volcanic, California	9,500	12,500
Mount McKinley, Alaska	34	62
Grand Canyon, Arizona	102,166	108,256
Lafayette, Maine	64,200	71,758
Zion, Utah	6,408	8,400
Total.....	1,280,886	1,422,353

Estimates of visitors to National Monuments, so far as obtainable, follow:

<i>National Monument:</i>	1923	1924
Aztec Ruin, New Mexico	6,234	5,968
Capulin Mountain, New Mexico....	1,000	7,000
Carlsbad Cave, New Mexico		1,280
Casa Grande, Arizona	6,787	9,583
Colorado, Colorado	7,000	8,000
Devils Tower, Wyoming	3,000	7,800
El Morro, New Mexico	2,500	3,200
Katmai, Alaska	15	
Montezuma Castle, Arizona	7,400	7,500
Muir Woods, California	91,253	92,391
Natural Bridges, Utah	20	62
Navajo, Arizona		85
Papago Saguaro, Arizona	6,000	10,000
Petrified Forest, Arizona	45,475	42,781
Pinnacles, California	6,500	8,973
Rainbow Bridge, Utah	142	115
Scotts Bluff, Nebraska	20,000	20,000
Tumacacori, Arizona	6,000	8,800
Verendrye, North Dakota	3,500	
Total.....	212,826	233,538

No reports come from twenty-seven National Monuments not named above.

ADVISES REDUCING KAIBAB DEER HERD ONE-HALF

Secretary Wallace's Citizen Advisory Committee Finds Serious Facts, Faces Them Spiritedly, and Makes Summary Recommendations

THE Kaibab Deer Investigating Committee, which Secretary Wallace appointed to advise him on the intricate problem of administering this greatly over-grown herd, has submitted a report remarkable for its analysis of the regional and zoological facts, for the unassailable logic of its findings and for the clarity and skill of its presentation. It comprises essentials within 9,000 words!

The committee consisted of John B. Burnham, representing the American Game Protective Association, chairman; Hayward Cutting, representing the Boone and Crockett Club; T. Gilbert Pearson, representing the National Parks Association and the National Association of Audubon Societies; and T. W. Tomlinson, representing the American National Livestock Breeders' Association. It spent ten days on horseback in the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve in the Kaibab National Forest north of the Grand Canyon National Park, accompanied by representatives of the Agricultural and Interior Departments, and afterward held a public hearing at V. T. Park.

30,000 Deer Increasing 25 Per Cent Annually

In an area of approximately 500 square miles of forested plateau at an average altitude of 8,000 feet, local estimates place the number of deer between 50,000 and 70,000. The Committee estimated from 27,000 to 30,000, say 30,000, with an annual faun drop of 50 per cent of which half survive. The annual increase, therefore, is counted 25 per cent.

Deer naturally browse on forest products, including aspen and oak leaves, but now are competing for grass with the cattle permitted to graze in the Kaibab meadows. Many deer are even invading the winter range long before they are due there, threatening starvation during severe months to come. The committee found them pitifully thin in August, searching day and night for browse over great, accustomed areas which appeared to be practically denuded. The fact that Greenland Point, an outlying area capable of normally feeding a thousand deer, and certain other outlying reaches, still contain a normal growth of browse, is accounted for by deer habit, which is to run within the limits of the customary "drift" of the herd.

Range Can Only Provide Food for 15,000 Deer

The committee concluded that the Kaibab Game Preserve as at present over-browsed cannot maintain in good condition more than 15,000 deer, and recommends that the herd be immediately reduced to that size, and held there at least until the range has had a chance to recover; and that the herd thereafter be permitted to increase only within the food-growing capacity of the range. The range, in the committee's opinion, is dangerously close to total destruction as a deer forest because of the close cropping even of tiny shoots of the plants upon which deer feed. The destruction of the range would be followed by the gradual starvation of the entire herd.

Principles of Game Management

It also recommended that all cattle be removed permanently from the meadows except the few necessary for the existence of the slender surrounding population of dry farmers.

The report lays special emphasis upon Game Management, of which it says:

"Game Management is the scientific balancing of all that concerns the numbers and welfare of game on a given area. It includes not merely the limitation of seasons and bag but also such matters as the food supply, the distribution, the ratio of sexes, the maintenance of an adequate breeding stock, the absolute number that should be removed annually, the control of predatory animals, the places where game may or may not be shot, and pre-eminently the creation and maintenance of game preserves. Such a comprehensive scheme is a matter of positive administration and not merely a question of negative restrictions.

"Almost everything which concerns the abundance and the welfare of game is variable. Not only does the weather seriously affect their food supply and breeding conditions but the nature of the country may change with great rapidity within a very short period of time. The weather alone even where there is no shooting can reduce the stock of game in a given area in one season from abundance to comparative scarcity by interfering with the normal reproduction during the breeding season or by injury to the food supply through serious drought or by heavy rain or snowfall. Conversely, favorable conditions of weather alone may change scarcity into abundance. When a country is settled, the building of fences and cultivation of the land will drive away or partly reduce the number of large game thereon. Where game animals are dependent upon different ranges for winter and summer, the occupation of one or the other of those ranges will suffice to exterminate them.

"Other factors affecting the numbers of game in any given area are the change from an agricultural to an industrial community, the clearing of lands which have been used as cover, the drainage of lakes or marshes which may be the special haunts of certain species, in fact any of various influences which inevitably follow the advance of civilization may have their effect. Shooting is only one of the factors affecting the conditions of game and is very often one of the least important. An arbitrary or inflexible statutory limitation can evidently not suit varying conditions.

"The scientific management of game by a special authority such as a commission should have the power to change regulations from year to year in order to meet the changes in local situations. The special authority charged with Game Management should have sufficiently elastic powers to control not only the open seasons, the shooting areas, the refugees, and the bag limits, but also the absolute numbers which may be killed in any given locality each season. Upon such principle of Game Management does the future of much of our wild life depend.

"The fundamental purpose and principle of Game Management is the maintenance upon a given area of the maximum breeding stock which that area will support in a thrifty condition. The excess over the maximum, which when well managed will amount to approximately the yearly increase, should be available for purposes of restocking elsewhere and for recreation and should be periodically removed to prevent an overstocking of the area.

"Such a principle or system should be applied to the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve."

First Alternative: Removal

Upon the problem of reducing by one-half this great deer

herd, the second or third in size in the country, the Committee suggests alternatives.

Although our National Forests contain over 511,000 deer, the sacrifice of 15,000 is not to be lightly considered, and the Committee "is of one mind that the proper and logical method to be followed in reducing the deer herd is to ship the deer alive to other localities." It recommends that the Forest Service "give deer for restocking, without charge, to any Federal bureaus, State Game Commissions, game protective associations or any individual who will bear the charge of capture, crating and transportation."

Second Alternative: Hunting

If this method, after a fair trial, does not meet the emergency of rapid reduction, then the Committee recommends opening the reserve to shooting under special government regulations and supervision.

Last Resort: Government Killing

If one or both of these methods fail (and they both may because of the isolation of the forest in an enormous region of deserts, its distance from railroads, and the cost either of transportation or hunting) then, if this herd and this range are to be saved from destruction, resort must be had to government killing. But this, notwithstanding that it is done habitually and scientifically in Game Management abroad, the Committee suggests for the Kaibab only as a last resort.

Its recommendations, which close with the advice that this Game Preserve, should be placed in charge of "a competent Game Administrator," are made "solely for the purposes (1) Of preserving the Kaibab deer herd for all time with the maximum number of deer which the area will support, and (2) Of providing certain remedial measures in the existing emergency so that the range may recuperate."

An Expensive Trek, This

It may be added that an unofficial estimate of the cost of government removal of 15,000 deer from the Kaibab and their distribution over other publicly-owned lands is \$900,000. The items are capture, separate crating, motor transportation to a railroad a full day's journey away, express, and motor transportation to the forests of release.

SELF-SUPPORTING PARKS

News Release by the National Park Service

"Crater Lake National Park in Oregon not only is self-supporting, according to information given out at the Department of the Interior today, but is earning money for Uncle Sam. During the year that ended last June 30, the revenues received in the park from all sources totaled \$35,948.18, while for the year commencing on July 1, Congress only appropriated \$30,700 for the maintaining and improving of the park, which means a profit of more than \$5,000 for the United States Government on one national park in one year.

"It is hoped that in time all of the national parks will be self-supporting, but in order to bring about this condition it is necessary to expend sufficient Government funds to provide the necessary roads and other accommodations. This is only logical, as there must be a certain investment in any business before a return is shown.

"The parks are popular and growing more so; so let Uncle Sam become a big business man, with far vision, and make the necessary investment in his national parks. The results will be more than worth while."

NATIONAL PARKS SITUATION

Defense of Their Conservation has been Greatly Strengthened During the Present Year

IN this hectic season of political campaigning, our usual October forecast of the fight in Congress over National Parks conservation cannot be made with customary particularity. The issue is non-partisan. President Wilson's courageous defense of complete conservation, made before the people themselves had organized or even knew their danger, was, for that reason, even more emphatic than that of his two successors.

The issue has no place, then, in the present partisan struggle, but it may be affected by its result. It will gradually emerge after election. Meantime, we can at least balance the developments since our forecast of a year ago.

Moves Inimical to National Parks Conservation

Since then, the most positive enemy move has been the introduction into the present Congress of two new Walsh bills (his third and fourth) asking permission for monied interests in Montana to dam Yellowstone Lake in Yellowstone National Park under the guise of objectives which President Wilson's Interior Department proved to the Committee could not be accomplished by the project. Held safe by nation-wide protest during the first session, these bills must be carefully watched at the coming session.

We are also justified in assuming that water power interests in California will again endeavor to amend the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park bill (Barbour Bill) so as to permit dams in the proposed new park; failing which they will endeavor to defeat it.

Beyond these two self-evident issues, we can only guess at this time. We shall await developments after election.

Moves Making for National Parks Safety

One distinguished move toward safety was Secretary Work's formulation of the famous old National Parks Policy, which, curiously, had never been officially stated, although it had been the practice of both branches of the Federal Government for fifty-two years. We were badly handicapped by the absence of any official statement of this policy, and Secretary Work's careful statement has greatly strengthened our hand for future struggles.

Another distinguished move for National Parks safety was the formal organization of a Council of delegates from 128 national organizations at the Outdoor Recreation Conference called in Washington last May. This body, entitled the General Council on Outdoor Recreation, with the duty of representing the people before a committee of Cabinet officers appointed by the President for the purpose, represents practically all national organizations concerned in out-of-doors activities.

Meantime, the delegates formulated vigorous resolutions which included a National Parks policy especially emphasizing complete conservation.

Thus our hands have been still further strengthened by a new and thoroughly representative popular statement of the identical half-century old policy which had been summarized as the National Policy by Secretary Work.

The Hawaiian Volcanic Observatory, heretofore under the Weather Bureau, has been transferred to the Interior Department, which administers the Hawaii National Park, the spectacular feature of which is Halemaumau, or the "Pit of Everlasting Fire," which the observatory was founded to study.

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PARKS MOVEMENT IN ITALY

By Ansel F. Hall, Chief Naturalist, United States National Park Service

ITALY seems to be far ahead of any other European nation in her enthusiasm for national parks. The movement really started in 1910, developed slowly for a decade, and then suddenly burst forth within the past year or two as a great popular wave of conservation. The sudden enthusiasm of the public is contemporaneous with the recent patriotic renaissance of Italy known as the Fascisti Movement. But disregarding politics entirely, one cannot but be struck by the attitude of the population; they glory in their past and look confidently toward the future; they are proud of everything Italian, especially as, with newly opened eyes, they look at their beautiful country itself.

Like many other European nations, Italy long ago expressed the hope that some day she would have national parks like those of the United States. It was Switzerland, however, that forced her finally into action. When the Swiss National Park was formed in 1910 in the Engadine Alps, it was found that a part of the biological area that should be set aside as a unit lay just across the Italian frontier. The Swiss Government thereupon petitioned the Italian Government to grant them the right to extend the Swiss National Park into Italian territory. The Minister of Education was fully prepared to do this, but before any action could be taken strenuous objections were raised by prominent Italian botanists and by members of the Touring Club of Italy. "Let us have Italian national parks," they said.

The establishment of parks, however, proved far more difficult than the mere stopping of government action. In Italy there are three and sometimes more separate and distinct problems that must be solved before a national park becomes a reality. First, of course, public sentiment must be aroused so that the creation of the park in question will be demanded from many sources. Secondly (or sometimes as a final step) a bill must be presented to the national Senate creating the park officially. When this bill has been passed, the park exists on paper only; the third and most important step, that of actually acquiring the land from the private owners, still remains to be accomplished. Then, after enough land has been obtained and presented to the National Government, a private corporation must be formed to administer it, no provision having yet been made for a government organization such as our National Park Service.

When the parks movement started fourteen years ago attention was centered upon a royal hunting reserve in the wildest part of the Abruzzi Mountains some sixty miles east of Rome. The hunting rights had been presented to the king by the native population when the region became a part of Italy in the year 1860. Shortly afterwards, the Crown began to doubt the generous motives of the Abruzzi people, when it became necessary to pay a yearly bill for domestic animals "killed" by the wild beasts of the royal reserve. Now King Victor Emmanuel II and Umberto I were great hunters, but Victor Emmanuel III, the present king, is so busy in the active administration of the affairs of his country that he finds no time for the chase. When he was asked in 1910 to give up his rights to the Abruzzi Reserve, he said: "Certainly, with pleasure." His renunciation of hunting rights in the royal reserve, however, simply meant that they reverted to the local people. The big problems of establishing a law and of acquiring the land were as yet unsolved.

At the beginning of the parks movement there was much talk and little action. A number of enthusiasts banded

together and formed the "Society for the Protection of Nature"; the artists and nature lovers of Bologna organized the "Society for the Protection of Landscapes"; and the Touring Club of Italy appointed a "Committee for the Protection of Natural Beauty." All these organizations helped the parks cause by spreading publicity over the whole country. It was not until 1916, however, that the Federazione pro Montibus (the national forestry association of Italy) began in its masterly way the strong program of action that has brought almost unexpectedly successful results.

The National Parks Committee of the Federazione pro Montibus first decided to study conditions thoroughly in the field. During the four years from 1916 to 1919, Dr. Guido Borghesani and several other well known scientists devoted much of their time to the investigation of the flora and fauna of the proposed park region, at the same time carrying on a publicity campaign among the inhabitants; for, it must be remembered, the park was yet the property of the local people. Hon. Ermino Sipari, representative from the Abruzzi district, did some splendid work in this respect among the upper classes and later on in the Senate, where he introduced the bill officially establishing the park. Many others, also, were preparing the way for the establishment of Italy's first national park.

The master-stroke of policy that actually accomplished the establishment of Abruzzi National Park was planned and executed by Dr. Borghesani. During the summer of 1921 a national encampment of Boy Scouts was held in the beautiful valley called the "Reservoir of Chamois," in the proposed park area. More than a thousand youths came from all parts of Italy. The enthusiasm of the township of Opi upon whose property the camp was established was soon at white heat; a mass meeting was called by one of the citizens, and the commune voted unanimously to give their rights on 220 acres of land to the government as a nucleus for Abruzzi National Park. This was the opening wedge. Other townships offered additional land, and by the end of 1922, Pescasseroli, Bisegna, Villavallelonga, and Gioja dei Marsi had contributed the big tracts which form the present Abruzzi National Park.

As yet the Park had no official status and no provision had been made for its administration. A bill prepared by the Federazione pro Montibus granting that society the right to administer the Park, was passed by the new Fascist Government on January 11, 1923. On July 12 a constitution and regulations were adopted by another vote of the Senate, Hon. Ermino Sipari being appointed first President of the new reserve. It was also voted to grant the park \$5,000 per year for running expenses. The eminent naturalist, Dr. Carlo Paolucci, was appointed first Director (Superintendent) of Abruzzi National Park, and he and the writer spent several days early in 1924 exploring the area and planning for its administration.

Scenically Abruzzi National Park is remarkable, but not what could be called supreme excepting in the region of the central Apennines. The picturesque beech forests will offer many camping places when the Park is made accessible to the public. The flora is exceedingly varied, owing to the variety of ecological conditions at different altitudes. It is the animal life of the Park, however, that lends it its greatest importance. The only survivors of the European brown bear in Italy (about twenty, it is thought), make their home here.

Grand Paradiso National Park

About seventy years ago King Victor Emmanuel II set aside a great tract of land lying in the Alps north and west of the city of Milan. This was not only to provide protection for the fast disappearing bighorn sheep but also to insure the future of his favorite sport of hunting. Under the protection of some fifty royal guards the population of sheep increased from less than 300 in 1850 to more than 2,500 in 1919. The chamois and other animals, too, were becoming abundant.

During the years of parks enthusiasm after the Great War it occurred to King Victor Emmanuel III that his royal hunting reserve in the Alps could much better be used as a park for the whole people, and so he suggested that its custody be given over to the Italian Forest Service under an arrangement similar to that made for the administration of Abruzzi National Park. The constitution of Grand Paradiso National Park was recently passed by the Senate and a provision made to grant \$10,000 yearly for its running expenses.

Sila National Park

In the days when Rome ruled the world a great tract of land was set aside in far south Calabria—in the “toe of the boot,” so to speak—to provide for a permanent supply of building materials for the navy. It is this forested region that is now being again reserved as Sila National Park. The scenery is remarkable even in mountainous Italy. From the 7,000-foot summits one may see on clear days as far as the Ionean Sea eastward and the Tyrrhenian Sea westward.

Scientifically the new park is of greatest interest. The complicated geology has not been completely studied; it is known, however, that there has been a great volcanic intrusion between two sedimentary formations. This of course is a wonderful laboratory for the geologist—a great variety of rocks and minerals, sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous. The trees are also one of the park's greatest attractions. There are noble forests of beech, but many other rare native species. One of these, a pine, is known only from this small region. Among the many wild animals, the roebuck deserves especial mention. It is hoped by the creation of a park to save this fast vanishing species.

Details of Italian Administrative Policy

There are two factions among Italian parks enthusiasts, each of which sees in the parks a different purpose. One of these factions maintains that the parks should be reserved as is the Swiss National Park for scientific study, as a permanent natural laboratory and museum. The other group declares that the parks should be for the use, enjoyment, and education of *all* the people as are the parks of the United States. This latter faction is somewhat the stronger, but a compromise has been effected that at present pleases both groups. Grand Paradiso National Park is to be reserved for scientific study, while the other parks are to be developed as rapidly as possible to accommodate a maximum number of visitors.

The “development” of Abruzzi National Park and of the new Sila National Park as planned by the present administration is disappointing to one accustomed to the standards of complete conservation for all the people in our own parks. At present the Italian parks are absolutely wild and rather remote from the main lines of travel. To encourage the use of the parks by the Italian people the present administration expects to allow private individuals to build villas where they wish, not even a rent being charged for this privilege. A hotel for Abruzzi National Park is being planned and will be built as a private ven-

ture by one of the highest officers of the present administration. In our own country members of the Service are of course prohibited by law from having personal interest in any concern operating in the parks.

The administrative machinery of the Italian parks at first consideration seems somewhat crude. The writer was told, however, that it meets requirements admirably.

As each park is formed, a private corporation is created to administer it. In the case of Abruzzi National Park, the organization is made up of members of the Federazione pro Montibus and, in the case of Grand Paradiso, of members of the Italian Forest Service. Sila Park will doubtless also be administered locally by persons from that part of Italy. It is stated that the local organizations do away with the petty jealousies that would arise through the local inhabitants if the administration were centered in Rome. Gradually, however, the Federazione pro Montibus is bringing about a cooperation that should function as a unit.

A committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Federazione pro Montibus has been formed consisting of the directors of the existing parks. Meeting once a year, these directors discuss their mutual problems and naturally take away some ideas of unity among the parks.

The writer was surprised to discover that the taking of photographs is prohibited in the National Parks of Italy. This regulation, he was told, is based upon the desire to have only the best and most artistic photographs available to the public. Italian photographers may, by securing a special permit, take pictures in the Park under the agreement that three copies of each will be supplied to the government. The rights to take moving pictures in Abruzzi National Park has been sold to a German corporation.

SURVEY FOR RECREATION

American Forestry and National Parks Associations Undertake a Difficult Task

The Committee on Recreational Survey of Federal Lands which the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation asked the National Parks Association and the American Forestry Association to form, jointly, was organized in Washington on October 8, 1924. Its personnel is:

William P. Wharton, Groton, Massachusetts, chairman; Robert Sterling Yard, National Parks Association, Secretary; Ovid M. Butler, American Forestry Association, Treasurer; Shirley W. Allen, American Forestry Association; Dr. H. H. Chapman, Yale University; Henry W. de Forest, New York City; M. O. Eldridge, American Automobile Association; Dr. Frederick H. Newell, Washington, D. C.; George Shiras, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Frank A. Waugh, Massachusetts College of Agriculture; and William A. Welsh, Palisade Interstate Park, New York.

To Inventory all Federal Lands

Its purpose is to make an inventory of the Federal lands in the United States suitable for recreational uses. These lands total 700,000 square miles, or as much as the combined Eastern and Middle States to the Mississippi, and Southern States including South Carolina and Tennessee. Of the total, only 12,000 square miles of the National Parks have been organized, and less than half of the remainder studied, for recreational possibilities.

Congress appropriates \$1.28 per visitor for recreation in the National Parks, a quarter of a cent per visitor for recreation in the National Forests, and nothing at all for recreation in the 303,000 square miles of other Federal lands.

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL ON THE CHEYENNE INDIANS

A Notable Book Reviewed by Dr. Alanson Skinner of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation

The Cheyenne Indians: Their History and Ways of Life.

By George Bird Grinnell. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. Nov. 23, 1923. Two volumes.

ONE of the greatest difficulties that confronts the close student of ethnology is that of presenting his data in a manner that shall be at once meticulously accurate, lucid, and at the same time readable for the layman as well as the student. The professional ethnologist in particular usually beclouds his material with a haze of technical terms, and, because of his thorough knowledge of his subject, is apt to take it for granted that his reader understands as well as he does the intricacies of native life, and so errs in slurring over or omitting many simple explanations that would illumine his text for those who have never had the advantage of observing a primitive people at first hand. Dr. Grinnell, in his admirable work, *The Cheyenne Indians*, has achieved the distinction of avoiding all of these pitfalls, and at the same time he has succeeded to an extraordinary degree in making his subjects appear as warm-blooded, living, human beings, and not as embalmed scientific specimens.

The work, as its full title implies, deals with the life, customs, and religious activities of the Cheyenne Indians, a tribe of the Algonkian linguistic stock, who formerly ranged widely over the western plains. Dr. Grinnell, who, oddly enough, first met the Cheyenne as enemies, has long been intimately acquainted with them, has visited them on their reservations in Oklahoma and Montana since their wars have ceased, and has been welcomed and taken into the confidence of the people, the chiefs, priests, and elders. Moreover, he has possessed an extraordinary advantage in being almost equally well informed about and intimate with two other important plains tribes—the Blackfoot and the Pawnee—so that he has been able to throw many interesting side lights upon the results of his investigations through information gained from other sources.

The style which Dr. Grinnell has adopted for the presentation of his material is that of a simple, quick moving narrative. It commences with a brief résumé of the history of the tribe, passes thence to an account of old time daily life, which includes descriptions of the Cheyenne household, family customs, transportation, and dress. Then follow accounts of their social organization, the training of children, woman's place and life, industries, subsistence—which includes agriculture as well as hunting, although the former almost dropped out of tribal economy when the Cheyenne came out on the plains—and government. The second volume is devoted to war and warrior societies, religious beliefs, the treatment of disease, mortuary customs, ceremonies, and a brief summary of the folklore and mythology of the tribe. There are also three interesting appendices, which cover in greater detail some of the points described more curtly in the general text.

One of the most popular of the many fallacies commonly believed by the white man concerning the Indian is that of the so-called degraded position of woman in native society. Ethnologists agree that the American Indian on the whole placed his womankind high in the social scale, and Dr. Grinnell has stated the case well for the Cheyenne, whose women, by the way, were and are noted among the Indians of the plains for their high standard of virtue:

"In the Cheyenne camp, as everywhere in the world, the man was the provider, the one who procured the food and most of the material for the needs of life, while the woman bore the children, cared for the home, and thus did her share of the most important work that the Indians knew—the promotion of the tribal welfare. The man and the woman were partners, sharing equally in the work of the family, and often in a deep and lasting affection which, beginning in youth with love and marriage, lasted often to the end of life. * * * Among the Cheyennes, the women are the rulers of the camp. They act as a spur to the men if they are slow in performing their duties. They are far more conservative than the men, and often hold them back from hasty, ill-advised action. If the sentiment of the women of the camp points clearly to a certain course as desirable, the men are quite sure to act as the women wish."

To those who wish to really know what the life of a typical American Indian tribe of the plains was like, *The Cheyenne Indians* can be recommended as an interesting, accurate narrative, told with sympathy and simplicity, which is likely to remain for all time to come as one of the classic sources of information on American ethnology.

CARLSBAD CAVERN NATIONAL MONUMENT

The cost of the proposed tunnel to the floor level of Carlsbad Cavern, New Mexico, which was created a National Monument a year ago, has been estimated at about \$25,000. At the next session Senator Andraeus Jones, who procured the passage of a bill appropriating \$5,000 for the tunnelling, will ask Congress for the increase.

Including the tunnel, estimates for lighting the interior of this vast cavern and otherwise fitting it for public view, amount to \$100,000. Notwithstanding that the only present entry is by dropping several hundred feet in a miner's bucket lowered by a windlass, nearly two thousand people visited it during the summer.

THE NEW ARLINGTON AT HOT SPRINGS

The new Arlington Hotel at Hot Springs National Park, Hot Springs, Arkansas, rapidly nearing completion, will be formally opened on January 1. It is not on the site of the old hotel which was destroyed by fire in April, 1923, but stands on Central Avenue, popularly known as "Million Dollar Bathhouse Row."

It has eleven stories, 500 guest rooms, and its own bath house under the same roof. Naturally it is the last word in fire-proof construction; also in beauty and convenience.

UNIQUE NATIONAL PARK FOR AFRICA

Dr. Carl Akeley's recent research among the gorillas of the Belgian Congo is about to result in an extraordinary Gorilla Sanctuary and Research Station which will have also the spaciousness and the scenic and museum qualities of our own National Parks. Dr. Akeley has been studying the management and control of the American National Parks System for ideas in administration applicable to African conditions and Belgian control.

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

TO MOBILIZE OUT-OF-DOORS AMERICA FOR RECREATION AND NATURE CONSERVATION

1512 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

OBJECTS

- To conserve nature and to win all America to enjoyment of it.
- To promote a National Recreational Policy under which all the publicly owned lands of the Nation shall be fully equipped for the recreational service of the people, and some of them conserved for scenic and wild life preservation.
- To protect our National Parks System from all industrial uses and to uphold its standards. It is the country's one museum system of undisturbed nature and our national gallery of scenic masterpieces.
- To promote the use of National Parks for the purposes of popular education and scientific observation.
- To aid specialist organizations in the promotion of wild bird and wild animal refuges for the better protection of American species in natural environment.
- To interest popular organizations of all kinds everywhere, scientific, educational, patriotic and civic societies, motoring, mountaineering and sportsmen's clubs, wild life and conservation organizations and the people generally in cooperation for these beneficent purposes.

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